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BRITISH PREMIER'S VICTORY FORECAST

Mandate to Continue Irish Parley Seen as Outcome of Monday's Debate.

FORCES THE UNIONISTS

Minimum Concessions of Ulster Learned From Carson and Birkenhead.

TO ROUT TORIES' ATTACK

Result to Decide Definitely Whether Lloyd George Will Come Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 28.

Prime Minister Lloyd George is forcing the pace in the Irish negotiations in a feverish endeavor to get beyond that old halting place where so many Irish conferences stopped for good. Ulster is the barrier to his journey to the Washington conference, and in his eagerness to attend, it is more than possible that he will use a little coercion with the die-hard group of Unionists who have introduced the resolution which is to be debated in the House of Commons on Monday as to whether the Irish conference shall continue. The Prime Minister will speak, and it is believed that his Government will receive a big vote authorizing him to continue the conference.

The negotiations have brought things to exactly that point which the Buckingham Palace conference in 1914 and the convention in Dublin in 1918 found impassable, and if Mr. Lloyd George is to get to Washington he must get beyond that point in the negotiations.

Minimum Concessions.

Yesterday Mr. Lloyd George seems to have gotten a final answer from the Sinn Féin as to the minimum concessions they will accept from Ulster. After having Sir Edward Carson, formerly Ulster leader, to dinner with him last night and the assistance at the committee meeting yesterday of Lord Birkenhead, a former close follower of Carson, they appear to have left the Prime Minister without a doubt as to the amount of backing down Ulster will perform. He has thus got to force concessions from one side or the other in order to effect any settlement and pass that impassable barrier. He finds himself in a similar position to that of Herbert H. Asquith in 1914, with the possible difference that the opposing forces he is trying to blend balance more evenly.

On one hand he has an implacable little group of die-hards, feebly supported in the House of Commons, trying to work their will on the inside, and on the other hand he has a powerful, and for once united, body of southern Irish playing boldly and with their cards on the table. In Irish quarters here there is every evidence that their minds are firmly made up, and that they have no qualms regarding the debate in the House of Commons on Monday. From one official THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here learned this afternoon that the

Irish believe the debate will strengthen, rather than weaken, Mr. Lloyd George's hand as negotiator, for the motion for the debate, which was moved by Col. John Gerton (Coalition-Unionist), challenges not the discretion or the ability with which Mr. Lloyd George is conducting affairs, but challenges his right to carry on any negotiations whatever, and as this is in diametric opposition to the efforts for peace, it will reveal, rather than invoke support of the other parties in the House of Commons for the Tories.

Hence the hub of Irish interest centers on the debate on Monday, for from it Mr. Lloyd George will evolve his final plans and definitely decide whether or not he is going to Washington. In the interim of suspended activity, the Prime Minister is passing the week-end in the country, and the Irish delegates are remaining in London. Rumors prevalent here to-night were that the Sinn Féin delegates intended to go to Dublin, from whence they would send forth a trumpet call to all Ireland to be ready, but at the request of Mr. Griffiths all delegates remained in London.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (Associated Press).—Formal meetings of the Irish conference and of the committees entrusted with the task of finding a formula for further negotiations between the parties temporarily are in abeyance until after Monday's debate on the negotiations in the House of Commons, but informal negotiations, through certain channels, will continue, and week-end meetings of the British representatives are likely to be held at Chequer's Court, where Premier Lloyd George is to spend the week-end.

Sinn Féin followers are ready to accept reports that the Premier has been faced with trouble in his own party and that he thinks a debate in the House would be the best way in obtaining for himself a certain majority. Ulster is understood to present his chief difficulty, since he has pledged himself not to reduce the importance of the position of the Northern Parliament. He has been pressed from the start by the Sinn Féin delegates to rip up the home rule act and to reopen the Ulster question.

On the other hand, the Premier is urged by many Unionists to permit the Northern Parliament to function. Although opened formally by King George, it still has no real power, and, lacking funds, it cannot exercise most of the powers granted it. If Mr. Lloyd George assents to facilitating the powers of the Northern Parliament he risks a break in the negotiations with Sinn Féin. Yet there is a powerful feeling in his own party in favor of leaving Ulster what she has.

Ulsterites May Revolt.

Should the Prime Minister in his speech Monday indicate any yielding to the Sinn Féin demands concerning Ulster, the latter's representatives have made it known that they will take a hostile attitude. The Attorney-General for Ireland, Thomas Brown, is an Ulster member, and it is believed he would resign from the Ministry in protest.

In his speech, the Premier will ask the House of Commons for a mandate to continue the negotiations, and the belief is expressed by newspapers here that the Government will receive a big majority. Mr. Lloyd George receives congratulations from the Liberal press for "grasping the nettle of the hard shell Unionist opposition." It was said the Prime Minister had been calling the bluff, knocked the wind out of the Unionists.

Unionist Ministers were declared to have been greatly embarrassed by this situation, and the Times asserted a "responsible member of the Government said yesterday it was becoming impossible to carry on." Political correspondents generally predict important developments at the annual conference of the Unionist party to be held in Liverpool next week. They assert the party may split, and that there may be formed an Independent Conservative party, of which it is hinted A. Bonar Law, former Government leader in the House of Commons, may become the head. He will return to active politics at the next session of Parliament. The Times said to-day that, even in the event of a split in the party, the majority of Unionists would still follow Lloyd George, who, retaining the loyalty of the coalition Liberals, would thus become the chief of a centre party.

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2,000 TONS OF GRAIN RUSSIA'S DAILY NEED

Col. Haskell Reports Each Day's Delay Costs Thousand More Lives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 28.

It will require 2,000 tons of imported grain daily to feed 15,000,000 starving Russians, asserts Col. William N. Haskell, director of the Russian unit of the American Relief Administration. In the first comprehensive report received by the London headquarters of the administration, Col. Haskell says that each day's delay in the relief of the adult Russians costs a thousand extra lives, while hundreds of thousands must perish despite all efforts.

Distribution of the relief supplies is the chief difficulty, Col. Haskell reports, although Russian transportation is functioning better than was expected. This is because there is no food in the country, requiring the importation of all supplies. Therefore, the ports and the larger cities, which are easily reached, get supplies first, while the country districts, remote from transportation, remain destitute. The situation is the reverse of that in Central Europe after the armistice, when farmers hoarded food making the cities the chief sufferers.

Col. Haskell's unit of thirty-five men has established 2,000 food kitchens and is feeding 600,000 children daily. Col. Haskell will increase this number to 800,000 in November, and he hopes to feed a million daily in December. Children are required to eat in the kitchens under American eyes, thus obviating the possibility of deprivation or the sale of the food.

Forty-three trains of food have arrived in Moscow from Riga and twenty-three from other ports on the Russian coast from Moscow to Kazan, Samara, Saratov and Simbirsk, whence the food is taken to remote districts by carts, which will soon be replaced by sledges. These supplies have arrived without loss and more quickly than the passenger schedules because of their priority in movement by rail and water and lack of other traffic on the Russian lines. Three steamships have been unloaded at Petrograd. The entire loss of all supplies, including handling at Hamburg and Petrograd, is only one-half of 1 per cent. Col. Haskell says the Russian Soviet Government is co-operating excellently in this work.

Meanwhile the Russian peasants are facing the situation stoically and are planting seed grain, although asserting they do not expect to live to see the sprouts, while sight of a harvest is beyond the hope of the most optimistic. Those interested in humanitarian camps in the earlier part of the famine in order to halt migrations in search of food are now being distributed in comparatively prosperous parts of the country, the Government asserting it is better to bring the peasants food than to have them seek it.

Col. Haskell's unit is now distributing to hospitals in the country the medical supplies received in Moscow by the first train bringing this kind of relief. This train had thirty cars of such supplies.

ULTIMATUM NOT YET HANDED TO HUNGARY

Hostilities With Little Entente Likely to Be Avoided, Vienna Hopes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Vienna, Oct. 28.

Contrary to yesterday's reports the ultimatum of the "Little Entente" demanding the surrender of the former Emperor Charles has not yet been delivered to Budapest, but this action has merely been deferred until Sunday or Monday. Although the mobilization of the Jugo-Slavs and the Czechoslovaks continues there is hope expressed here that hostilities will be avoided, but the situation is considered to be extremely serious. Rumania apparently has not yet commenced to mobilize, although Gen. Averescu has received authorization from the Government to issue the order. Belgrade denies that military measures are to be taken. It is reported from Prague that the Czechoslovak Parliament will be summoned next week to grant a credit of 500,000 crowns for mobilization costs.

According to latest reports Charles has rejected the proposal of the Hungarian Government that the renounce the throne voluntarily, and if he maintains this attitude in the face of the last note of the Allies the Hungarian National Assembly will proclaim a detronement. Meanwhile Lieut.-Col. Selby, British Col. Azzoni, Italian, and Col. Hineux, French, have been posted as a guard to watch Charles pending the decision of the Allies as to where he is to be interned.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28 (Associated Press).—British, French and Italian military commissioners to Hungary visited the Benedictine Abbey at Tihany and later made official affidavits that former Emperor Charles and former Empress Zita were lodged there. The abbey is isolated by a cordon of troops.

Charles on Wednesday issued the following message through the Associated Press correspondent:

"I was sure my people would offer resistance, so I gave orders to withdraw when the Government troops opened fire. Nothing can persuade me to provoke civil war. I trust Providence and the future will bring harmony between the Hungarian nation and its sovereign." Hungarian aristocracy involved in the conspiracy to place Charles upon the throne is now engaged in a bitter fight in the political arena with the small land owners and peasants. The peasants have won the first phase of the battle. Count Julius Andrássy, who is of close kinship to the Hapsburg dynasty, is in prison; Count Albert Aponyi is under arrest and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Count Anton Sigray, who is alleged to have turned over his command at Oedenburg to Karlstein generals following the arrival of the former Emperor from Switzerland.

The fate of Charles's attempt was settled at Budapest last Sunday, when a band of university students, armed with machine guns, held up his progress until the regular Hungarian forces wheeled into line.

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